

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-1822
Cockey-Feeney House
147 Church Lane
Cockeysville, Baltimore County
Circa 1890
Private

Constructed circa 1890, the Cockey-Feeney House is representative of the few single-family dwellings remaining along the Church Lane corridor in the small community of Texas. The house was constructed at the height of the town's prosperity as a center for limestone quarrying and industrial development and was most likely built to accommodate workers in the local industry.

The Cockey-Feeney House, which is detailed with modest Queen Anne style elements, is a three-bay-wide dwelling of two-and-a-half stories that sits on a raised foundation, presenting the appearance of a three-and-a-half-story house. The building, located at 147 Church Lane, fronts north and sits close to the road. The wood frame house, which is clad in asbestos shingles, features a solid parged stone foundation and front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. An interior end stretcher bond brick chimney rises through the rear of the building. The façade is dominated by a three-bay-wide, two-story porch with a shed roof that is supported by turned wood posts on the first story and square wood posts on the foundation level. A steep flight of stairs ascends along the east elevation of the porch. The first story of the porch is ornamented with turned balusters and scroll-sawn corner brackets. The first story of the dwelling is pierced by one door and two window openings, all of which are boarded. Two 2/2 windows with square-edged wood surrounds pierce the second story. A single three-light casement window with a square-edged wood surround is located in the gable peak of the façade. The central entry into the basement features a boarded sash-and-paneled single-leaf wood door that is flanked by two window openings that are covered with beaded vertical board double-leaf wood shutters. All foundation openings have square-edged wood surrounds and sills. A one-story, three-bay-wide porch projects from the south elevation, or rear, of the dwelling. The shed roof of this porch is supported by wood Tuscan columns.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1822

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other Cockey-Feeney House

2. Location

street and number 147 Church Lane not for publication

city, town Cockeyville vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Baltimore County, Maryland

street and number 05X-RW-74-065-18, Court House telephone Not Available

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21204

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 6358 folio 689

city, town Towson tax map 51 tax parcel 214 tax ID number 0802057350

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-1822

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1890 the Cockey-Feeney House, which is detailed with modest Queen Anne style elements, is a three-bay-wide dwelling of two-and-a-half stories that sits on a raised foundation, presenting the appearance of a three-and-a-half-story house. The building, located at 147 Church Lane, fronts north and sits close to the road. The wood frame house, which is clad in asbestos shingles, features a solid parged stone foundation and front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. An interior end stretcher bond brick chimney rises through the rear of the building. The façade is dominated by a three-bay-wide, two-story porch with a shed roof that is supported by turned wood posts on the first story and square wood posts on the foundation level. A steep flight of stairs ascends along the east elevation of the porch. The first story of the porch is ornamented with turned balusters and scroll-sawn corner brackets. The first story of the dwelling is pierced by one door and two window openings, all of which are boarded. Two 2/2 windows with square-edged wood surrounds pierce the second story. A single three-light casement window with a square-edged wood surround is located in the gable peak of the façade. The central entry into the basement features a boarded sash-and-paneled single-leaf wood door that is flanked by two window openings that are covered with beaded vertical board double-leaf wood shutters. All foundation openings have square-edged wood surrounds and sills. A one-story, three-bay-wide porch projects from the south elevation, or rear, of the dwelling. The shed roof of this porch is supported by wood Tuscan columns.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-1822

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates circa 1890

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates circa 1890

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Constructed circa 1890, the Cockey-Feeney House is representative of the few single-family dwellings remaining along the Church Lane corridor in the small community of Texas. The house was constructed at the height of the town's prosperity as a center for limestone quarrying and industrial development and was most likely built to accommodate workers in the local industry.

Settled as early as 1801 by John Clark, the community now known as Texas, Maryland, was originally referred to as Clark's Switch. Over the next decades, the numerous quarries and mining opportunities surrounding the area drew many people to the settlement at Clark's Switch, which was soon known as Clarksville, and then as Ellengowan.¹ Throughout the 19th century, Texas was well known as a center for limestone quarries.

The quarrying of Texas limestone for commercial investment began in 1804. The availability of this resource meant prosperity not only for local builders, but also for local farmers, for a large amount of Texas limestone was burned to produce lime for the conditioning of soil. From 1804 until 1840, the quarrying of limestone around Texas increased dramatically, resulting in a total of roughly 50 limestone kilns in operation during the last half of the 19th century. In 1877 alone, there were no fewer than 42 lime kilns in or near the center of Texas, most of which were situated along the Northern Central Railway near the town's railroad station. This latter fact is probably due to the ease with which the final product could be shipped out of Texas for distribution and sale to other parts of the county.²

By the mid-19th century, the community was officially known as Texas. Its change in name was apparently spurred by a nationalistic fervor that overtook the area during the Mexican-American War.³ The industrial

¹ The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

² The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 129; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 47.

³ J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), n.p.; see also John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 324, and The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American

Maryland Historical Trust

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Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

opportunity in the town led to an increasing population in Texas. In 1881, the town's population had reached 649, nearly two and one-half times that of Cockeysville, which was located only one mile to the north. It was at this point in the history of Texas that the Cockey-Feeney House was constructed. Although no employment statistics exist for this time period, it is probable that the local quarries or kilns employed the majority of the residents of Texas. With increasing interests in the quarrying of limestone and its location along the Northern Central Railway, Texas then needed to accommodate the needs of its citizens. In 1852, St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded. To meet the educational needs of children in the town, a schoolhouse was erected prior to 1877 along Beaver Dam Road. In addition, the Baltimore County Poor House was built in 1873 just east of Texas and York Road.⁴

The residential population of Texas lived primarily along the Church Lane corridor, perpendicular to the Northern Central Railway line through the town. Even with its strong economic growth from the 1860s through the 1880s, the citizens of Texas occupied only a small geographic area around the thriving commercial center of the railroad station. Although a few of the more wealthy citizens of the town had larger, more rural properties along other improved and unimproved roads that encircled the town, the vast majority of residential structures were built at the heart of the town.⁵

By the early 20th century, the community increased its density without expanding its borders. The town continued to thrive along Church Lane. With increased commercial development to the north of Baltimore City in the mid- and late 20th century, however, the population and building stock of Texas has begun a decline. The removal of the grade crossing along Church Lane now prevents passage from York Road through to Beaver Dam Road, and the residential community has been effectively cut off from the surrounding area. Additionally, an increasing number of properties have been purchased and developed by quarry interests, and much of the 19th and early 20th century residential buildings have been demolished.⁶

Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

⁴ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 882.

⁵ *Atlas of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p.47.

⁶ *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915), n.p.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-1822

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory
Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc.. *The Limestone Valley.* Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
McGrain, John. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.
Scharf, Thomas J. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850..

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .10 Acres
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Cockeysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1890, the Cockey-Feeney House has been associated with the one acre known as tax parcel 215 of map 51 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

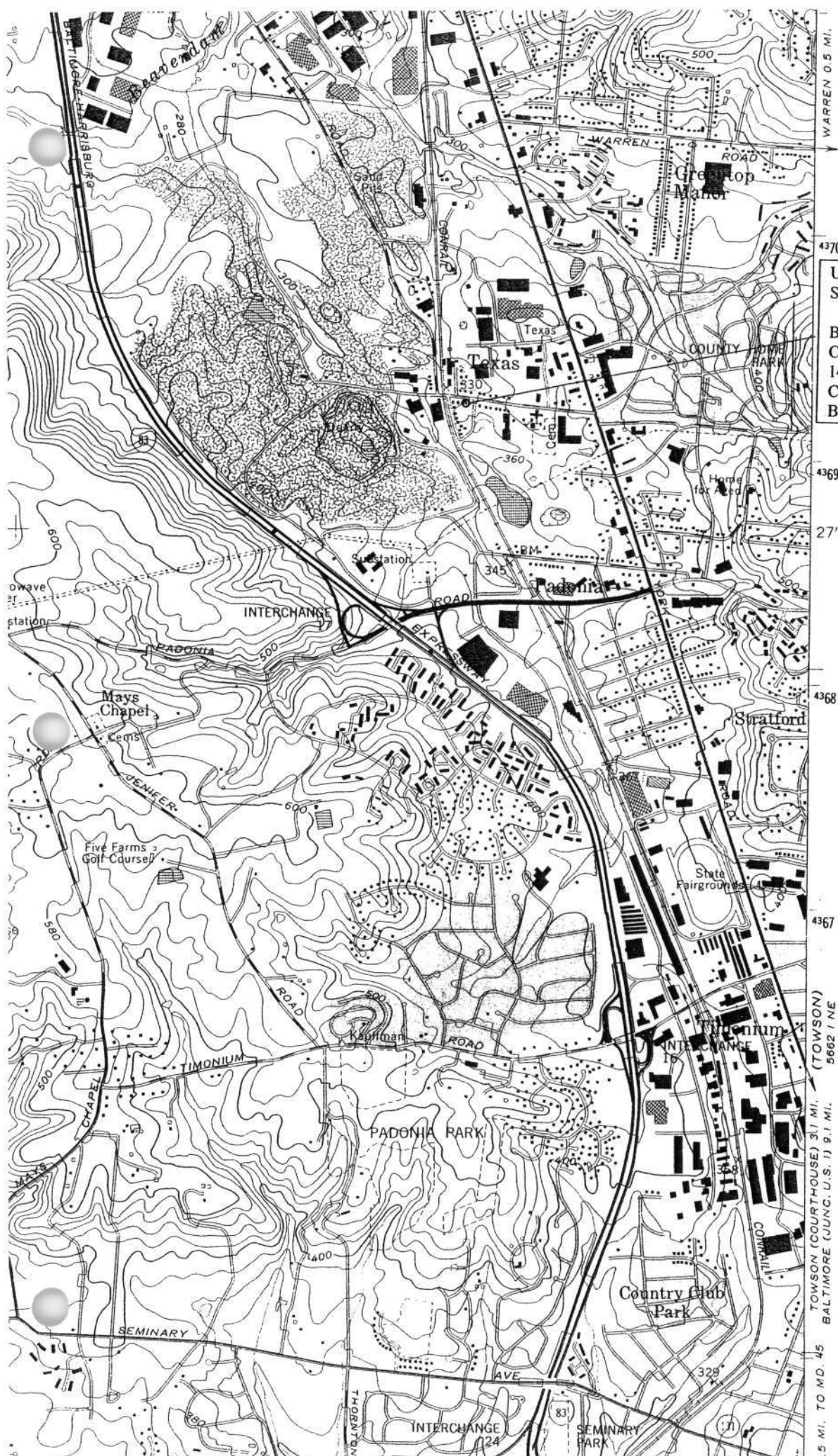
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	April 25, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



USGS Quad: COCKEYSVILLE
Scale: 1:24,000

BA-1822
Cockey-Feeney House
147 Church Lane
Cockeysville
Baltimore County



0.5 MI. TO MD. 45
TOWSON (COURTHOUSE) 3.1 MI.
BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. 1) 9.1 MI.
5662 1 NE



BA-1822

COCKEY-FEENEY HOUSE
147 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST CORNER, CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST



BA-1822

COCKEY- FEENEY HOUSE

147 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRAGERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, CAMERA FACING NORTH

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

147 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Texas

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE Maryland

VICINITY OF

Baltimore County

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Edgar P Bode et al

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore County Courthouse

Liber #: 1544

Folio #: 334

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**☐ EXCELLENT☐ GOOD☒ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☒ UNALTERED☐ ALTERED**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ MOVED DATE _____**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

147 Church Lane is a wood frame gable roof house with a cement block foundation. The house is two stories high with a tall basement level. There is a porch on the north facade which rests upon 4 wood posts that begin on the ground level. These posts themselves are on brick piers. Wood boards fill the space between the floor of the porch and the spindle balustrades. The floor of the porch is tongue in groove. Six wood posts continue supporting the porch.

The two corner posts are pilasters, and there is scrollwork at the corners of the 4 remaining posts. The basement level of the north facade has two windows with wood shutters in the east and west bays. In the center bay there is a wood door. The first storey of this facade has a wood door in the east bay and a window in the center bay and one in the west bay. Both windows have 4/4 lights. The second storey of this side has two windows with 4/4 lights. The window in the attic is situated in the center bay and has 3 lights. There are no lights on the basement level of the east facade. The first storey of this side has two 2/2 light double hung windows located in the center and north bays. There is a 2/2 light window in the middle bay of the second storey.

The basement level of the west facade has windows in the north and south bays, both have 2/2 lights. Both the first and second stories of this side have 4/4 light windows in the north, south, and center bays. There is a shed roof porch on the south side of the house. It has 4 rounded wood columns and two rounded recessed columns by the walls of the house. All are painted white. This porch and facade of the house is very formal. It is possible that at one time this facade was the original front entrance to the house, especially when viewed in addition to the odd appearance of the present front of the house which is not as formal. The first storey of this side is 3 bays wide. There is a door in the center bay. It is flanked by two 2/2 light windows on either side. The first second storey has a 2/2 light window in the west and east bays. As on the north facade there is a 3 light window in the attic.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD**

☐ PREHISTORIC
☐ 1400-1499
☐ 1500-1599
☐ 1600-1699
☐ 1700-1799
☐ 1800-1899
☒ 1900-

☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ ARCHITECTURE
☐ ART
☐ COMMERCE
☐ COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING
☐ CONSERVATION
☐ ECONOMICS
☐ EDUCATION
☐ ENGINEERING
☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
☐ INDUSTRY
☐ INVENTION

☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
☐ LAW
☐ LITERATURE
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSIC
☐ PHILOSOPHY
☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

☐ RELIGION
☐ SCIENCE
☐ SCULPTURE
☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ THEATER
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ OTHER (SPECIFY)

**component of community street-
scape**

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house (147 Church lane) is unique in regards to its front and back (north and south) porches. The front(north) porch has some Victorian elements while the back(south) porch has a classical formal appearance. This suggests that the back facade may have once been the formal front entrance.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Various Land Record Libers in the Baltimore County Courthouse

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION As of May 6, 1947: Beginning for the outlines

to include the same at a pipe set on the south side of Texas Road sometimes called Church Lane in the end of 25 6/10 feet in the last line of that parcel of land described in a deed from Margaret T Fenney et al to Russell L Poe and wife dated Aug. 24, 1946 in 1494/149 running thence binding on that line as now surveyed by magnetic bearings and along the south side of Texas Road north 75 degrees 50 minutes west 23 4/10 feet to a pipe and

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Sue Greisman

Dec. 13, 1978

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

Goucher College

TELEPHONE
821-9322

CITY OR TOWN

Towson

STATE
Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Boundary Description Cont

to the end of that line thence binding on the first line of the above mentioned deed as now surveyed south 12 degrees 40 minutes west 150 feet to a pipe thence continuing with said deed south 75 degrees 50 minutes east 27 feet to a pipe thence by lines of division as now located and intended to run between the 2 houses located on the parcel of land in the above mentioned deed and binding reversely on that parcel of land being conveyed to James Andrew Barrett and wife north 9 degrees 42 minutes east 107 $\frac{1}{10}$ feet to a pipe and north 15 degrees 10 minutes east 43 $\frac{4}{10}$ feet to the place of beginning.

As of Aug. 24, 1946 Liber 1494/49 and 656/569 July 3, 1928 and
Beginning for the same on the south side of the road leading from Texas to the York Turnpike Road at the end of the first line of a lot leased by John P Clark and William H Clark to John Kavaney's lot south 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 150 feet to a stake thence south 80 degrees east parallel with said road 54 feet to the west side of a road 20 feet wide as described in a deed from Charles A Buckharman and wife to John Clark thence running with land bounding on the west side of said 20 foot road north 6 degrees east 150 feet to the south side of the aforesaid road thence running with and bounding on said road north 80 degrees west 49 feet to place of beginning.

147 Church Lane

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Liber/Folio</u>
Russell L Poe et al	Edgar P Bode et al	May 6, 1947	1544/334 *
Max Berlin	Deeds Split Russell L Poe and Florence M Poe	Oct.30, 1946	1525/53
Margaret T Feeney& Ellen Francis Feeney	Russel L Poe	Aug.24,19 1946	1494/49
Winfield SS Cockey & Anna B Cockey	Max Berlin	Sept.2, 1930	857/300 *
--	--	--	--
Albert E Smith executor for Daniel Feeney	Margaret T Feeney& Ellen Francis Feeney	July 3, 1928	656/569 *
John P Clark	Joshua Cockey	June 29, 1898	233/201
Patrick W Kenney& wife	Mathias Feeney	March 13,1848/55 1866	

These are parts of the land conveyed by William H Clark to John P Clark
by deed of partition dated Oct.13,1862

* mention of buildings made in the deed.

BA-1822

